to *A. blitoides* S. Watson (for which Fernald, followed by most American authors, mistakenly adopted the name *A. graecizans* L., which properly belongs to a Mediterranean species). In its prostrate habit *A. microphyllus* suggests a small form of that species, but it does not have the expectable 5 tepals, short floral bracts, or large seeds. In floral features it is very close to *A. albus*, in which the pistillate flowers have 3 tepals, at least the two larger with midrib, and the floral bracts usually greatly exceeding the tepals. The new species is distinctive in having only 1 or 2 ribless tepals in the pistillate flowers, and seeds intermediate in size between those of the other two (0.7—1.0 mm. in *A. albus*, 1.3—1.8 mm. in *A. blitoides*).—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

LYSIMACHIA JAPONICA (PRIMULACEAE) AND CLINOPODIUM GRACILE (LABIATAE) IN LOUISIANA: NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.—These two rather weedy species seemingly have not been recorded before from the United States or, indeed, from the New World. Voucher specimens of each have been placed in the herbaria of the University of Southwestern Louisiana and of Southern Methodist University.

Lysimachia japonica Thunb. St. Landry Parish: common for about 200 feet in narrow strip of ground between edge of dirt road and roadside ditch, in woods just southeast of Washington, *John W. Thieret 16120*, 3 July 1963. The plant was first collected here in November 1962 by Mr. Edward L. McWilliams. For the specific determination we are indebted to Dr. Lloyd H. Shinners. A second collection extends the range of this species to Iberia Parish: rare in disturbed area along oil pipeline right-of-way through upland woods, Avery Island, *Thieret 16380*, 27 Sept. 1963. According to Bentvelzen (in Flora Malesiana, Ser. I, vol. 6 (2): 183, 1962), *Lysimachia japonica* is known from "Kashmir to Yunnan, Siam, Eastern China, Formosa, Ryukyu Is., Japan, also in Australia (N. S. Wales, introduced?); in Malaysia: Sumatra, Java." My field notes for no. 16120 are as follows: "Corolla rotate, bright yellow, ca. 8—9 mm. wide when fully open. Petals as long as sepals. Capsule globose, light brown. Pedicels reflexed in fruit. Some stems erect, some elongate prostrate." The plant suggests a small, pubescent form of the well-known *Lysimachia nummularia* L.

Clinopodium gracile (Benth.) O. Kuntze. Lafayette Parish: weed around greenhouses, USL Horticulture Farm, Lafayette, *Thieret 15856*, 29 April 1963. Iberia Parish: in center of little used dirt road through woods, Jefferson Island, *Thieret 15943*, 23 May 1963. St. Martin Parish: at edge of willow dominated depression along Highway 90 about 7 miles south of Broussard, *Thieret 17063*, 3 April 1964. This *Hedeoma*-like plant is frequent on the campus of the University of Southwestern Louisiana and in gardens and open woodlands in the Lafayette area.

It was determined by Dr. Lloyd H. Shinners; our material compares favorably with specimens of *C. gracile* that we received on loan from the Gray Herbarium. Dr. Shinners' determination was verified (as *Calamintha gracilis* Benth.) by Dr. A. Borissova of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad. An illustration can be found in Makino's An Illustrated Flora of Japan (enlarged edition, 1959), p. 169. My field notes for no. 15856 are as follows: "Calyx 3.0—3.5 mm. long; corolla light pinkish, with a red-purple blotch at base of each of the 3 lower lobes, 3.5—4.0 mm. long; corolla lobes directed forward." This Asiatic species is quite inodorous.—*John W. Thieret, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.*

NEW COMBINATIONS IN TEXAS POLEMONIACEAE. — In the preparation of a treatment of the family Polemoniaceae in Texas, nomenclatorial changes of three taxa have proved desirable. The category of subspecies, though interpreted in diverse ways by different workers, and even discarded by some, is deemed by the writer useful for taxa which are moderately distinct in morphology and geography, yet not sufficiently so to justify species segregation. On this basis the following combinations are proposed:

GILIA RIGIDULA Benth. subsp. **acerosa** (Gray) Wherry, stat. nov. *Gilia rigidula* var. *acerosa* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 8: 280, 1870, basionym; *(G. acerosa* (Gray) Britt., Man. Bot. NE. St. 761, 1901; *Giliastrum acerosum* (Gray) Rydb., Fl. Rocky Mts. 699, 1917.) This taxon intergrades too freely with the species-type to accept the Britton-Rydberg view of species independence, but in northern Texas and adjacent states the reduction of its leaf-segments to subacerose filiform outline does become consistently extreme.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII Hook. subsp. **johnstonii** (Wherry) Wherry, stat. nov. *Phlox johnstonii* Wherry, Wrightia 2: 198, 1961, basionym. While the copious glandularity and elongate corolla-tube distinguish this taxon from all the other annual Phloxes, and it is endemic in a small area in northwest Texas—having been recognized in two counties adjacent to Kent since its original discovery—it seems after all insufficiently differentiated to merit species independence, so reduction in status is here proposed.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII Hook. subsp. **tharpii** (Whitch.) Wherry, comb. nov. *Phlox tharpii* Whitehouse, Amer. Midl. Nat. 34: 399, 1945, basionym. *(Phlox glabriflora* (Brand) Whitch., subsp. *tharpii* (Whitch.) Wherry, Gen. Phlox 62, 1955; *Phlox drummondii* Hook. subsp. *drummondii* var. *tharpii* (Whitch.) Erbe, Amer. Midl. Nat. 67: 280, 1962). Recent study of some hundreds of herbarium sheets of annual Phloxes in several herbaria has led the writer to change his view as to the relationship of this taxon, and instead of following Whitehouse in grouping it close to taxon *glabriflora,* the Erbe and Turner plan of placing